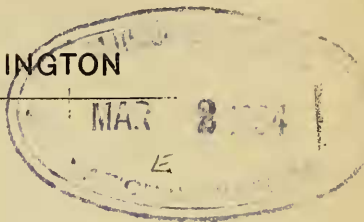


PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

## A NEW MUTISIA FROM PERU.

BY S. F. BLAKE.

Recent study of the material of the genus *Mutisia* in the U. S. National Herbarium and a hasty examination of that in the Gray Herbarium has led to the detection of a handsome new species which is here described. In addition, two previously described species are reduced to what appears to be their proper rank, one as a variety, the other as a synonym.

*Mutisia venusta* Blake, sp. nov.

Planta scandens; caulis subangulatus exalatus tenuiter griseo-lanuginosus; folia pinnatisecta sessilia, rachide griseo-lanuginosa, segmentis 8-9-jugis oppositis v. saepius alternis ellipticis v. oblongo-ellipticis sessilibus v. subpetiolulatis non decurrentibus obtusis vel rotundatis apiculatis paene glabris, cirrho trifido; pedunculi 5-17 cm. longi nudi v. ad apicem parvibracteati; involucri 6.5-7.3 cm. longi sicc. 1.5-2 cm. diam. cylindrici valde gradati phyllaria arcte appressa (extima siccitate interdum laxe patentia) tenuiter subcoriacea sicc. nigrescentia lucida, extima parva triangulari-ovata acuminata parce sordido-lanuginosa glabrescentia, media lineari-oblonga acuta, intima lineari-oblonga obtusa apiculata; radii ca. 7 lanceolato-ovati coccinei.

Stem about 3 mm. thick; internodes 2-14 cm. long; rachis of leaves 5.5-13 cm. long (excluding tendril), the tendrils up to about 3 cm. long; lowest pair of leaflets small, about 7 mm. long, obliquely ovate, semicordate, the others mostly 2.3-4.2 cm. long, 9-14 mm. wide, rounded at base, firm, entire, flat, prominulous-reticulate beneath, lanuginous at base of costa; involucre subcylindric, slightly tapering upward when fresh and then bright green, about 7-8-seriate, the phyllaries not very numerous, the outer ones 7-20 mm. long, 2.5-6 mm. wide, the inner 7-9 mm. wide, finely ciliolate and with a small woolly tuft at apex, otherwise glabrous; ray corollas scarlet, the tube 7 cm. long, the limb sharply 3-dentate, 3.2 cm. long, 9 mm. wide, the achenes (immature?) 4 mm. long, the plumose pappus 2.2 cm. long; disk flowers about 17-18, 6.2 cm. long (tube 1.1 cm., outer lip linear, 3-toothed, 4-nerved, 5.1 cm. long, 2.5 mm. wide, inner lip of two linear divisions 0.8 mm. wide equaling the outer lip, one of them sometimes connate for some distance with the outer lip), the achenes (immature?)

glabrous, 2.5 mm. long, the pappus bristles plumose, 2.3 cm. long, brownish; anthers 2.6 cm. long including the tails, these 1 cm. long.

PERU: Trailing over rocks, Piñasnoej, Panticalla Pass, near Ollantaytambo, alt. about 3600 m., 18 June 1915, *O. F. Cook & G. B. Gilbert* 1235 (type no. 604430, U. S. Nat. Herb.); same locality, 16 July 1915, *Cook & Gilbert* 1879.

A species of the Sect. *Pinnatisectae*, related to *M. viciaefolia* Cav. and the doubtfully distinct *M. peduncularis* Cav., but readily distinguished from the extensive series of these species examined by its acuminate outer phyllaries, those of the species mentioned being obtuse or rounded. Mr. Cook informs me that this plant flowers in winter, in a locality where the temperature goes well below the freezing point every night.

MUTISIA DECURRENS var. **patagonica** (Phil.) Blake.

*Mutisia patagonica* Phil. *Linnaea* 28: 711. 1858.<sup>1</sup>

*Mutisia patagonica* Phil., based on material collected by Fonk "ad marginem lacus Nahuelhuapi," was described as similar to *M. decurrens* Cav., but with the leaves and ligules arachnoid-lanuginous beneath. In the U. S. National Herbarium is a sheet collected by Dr. Otto Buchtien (no. 60) at San Carlos de Bariloche (on Lake Nahuelhuapi), 4 Feb. 1905, bearing two specimens, one of which is typical *M. decurrens* Cav., the other obviously of the same species but with the leaves canescent-tomentose beneath. The ligules are more or less arachnoid-tomentose beneath in both. In the Gray Herbarium is another sheet from Buchtien, similar enough to be of the same collection but dated 16 Feb. 1905 and distributed by Baenitz under the number 1351, in which the leaves are rather thinly gray-tomentose beneath, in some cases more or less completely glabrate. The occurrence of the two forms together and the lack of any other distinctive features show that *M. patagonica* is best treated as a variety of *M. decurrens*, distinguished by the same character as several variants already recognized in other species of the genus.

MUTISIA ANDERSONI Sodiro; Hieron. *Bot. Jahrb. Engl.* 28: 80. 1900.

*Mutisia sagittifolia* Blake, *Bot. Gaz.* 74: 428. 1922.

The identity of *Mutisia sagittifolia*, based on *Holway* 941 (of 1920) from Mt. Pichincha, Ecuador, with the earlier *M. andersoni* is proved by examination of a photograph in the Gray Herbarium of Hieronymus' type (*Sodiro* 63/1) at Berlin, in connection with the study of two additional specimens in the U. S. National Herbarium (*Mille* 756, from Mt. Pichincha, 1917, and *Rimbach* 206, from Prov. Riobamba, Ecuador, alt. 3300 m.). The toothed cauline wings mentioned in the original description of *M. andersoni* are very obscure or wanting in the specimens examined. In general, it is evident that distinctions drawn from the presence or absence of wings on the stem, and their degree of development when present, must be applied with caution in this genus.

<sup>1</sup>The dates of publication of the 6 hefte of vol. 28 of *Linnaea*, as shown by the original covers of the parts in the copy in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, are as follows: Heft 1 (p. 1-128), Aug. 1856; Heft 2 (p. 129-256), Sept. 1856; Heft 3 (p. 257-384, pl. 1-2), Jan. 1857; Heft 4 (p. 385-512), June 1857; Heft 5 (p. 513-640), Aug. 1857; Heft 6 (p. 641-767), Feb. 1858. The whole volume is usually cited as of 1856, the title-page date.